INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Description of Various Human and Animal Pharmaceuticals	DATE DISTR.	29 January 1957
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

reports (in English) describing various human and animal pharmaceuticals, presumably manufactured by the East German factory named below

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Annex A -- description of "Oestrastilben-D," a 4.4-dimethoxy-1.2-diethylstilben, "for Prostatic Diseases and Other Indications in the Deposit Therapy of Follicle Stimulating Hormones," apparently manufactured by VEB Pharmazeutisches Werk Berlin-Johannisthal. (9 pages in English)

Annex B -- description of vitamin K "Pharma," a 2-methyl-1.4-naphthochinon-sodium bisulphite, apparently manufactured by VEB Pharmazeutisches Werk Berlin-Johannisthal. (6 pages in English)

Annex C -- description of Olypon AFE, an "auxiliary colouring matter for sulphur dyeing" of textiles, apparently manufactured by VEB Chemische Fabrik Gruenau. (4 pages in English)

Annex D -- description of various pharmaceuticals listed in the "Veterinary Drug Catalogue 1956," apparently these preparations are being manufactured by VEB Chemische Fabrik Falkensee. (6 pages in English)

Annex E -- another listing and description of pharmaceuticals from the "Veterinary Drug Catalogue 1956," stating that these preparations are being manufactured as of 1 January 1956 by VEB Chemische Fabrik Falkensee; the report also contains a brief description of conditions for sale and delivery. (6 pages in English)

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Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

Annex A

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[redacted]

for Prostatic Diseases
and Other Indications in the
Depot Therapy of Follicle Stimulating
Hormones

[redacted]

EXTRACTION

(Deposit)

General:

In course of the systematic researches concerning the endocrine processes within the organism the hormones have gained, especially during the latest years past, more and more importance for the therapy in the line of various complaints. At the same time, however, also the more particular knowledge of the connections has resulted in refined methodics of the hormone therapy of improved accommodation to given physiological conditions.

The natural work of the gland with its continuous secretion of hormones is faced, in case of endocrine insufficiency, a relatively but short-time and not continuous influence on the endocrine system if simple hormone preparations are given orally or parenterally. Such medication entails, especially upon higher dosages of simple hormone preparations, a sudden and excessive offer of hormones which cannot entirely utilized at once and are partially eliminated again according to the flow over principle. Disregarding the variations in the hormone level caused in this way and deteriorating the therapy conditions, in this connection just the extragenital influences of female sex hormons frequently take disturbing effect. In the event of insignificant biological and pathological deteriorations of hormonal action such influences can be obviated to largest extent by well adapted dosing of the drug; this is not true, however, in case of far-reaching endocrine insufficiency and disturbance of the ovarian function as well as in the event of diseases responding only to prolonged medication of highly dosed follicle stimulating hormones.

Practical medicine, therefore, is asking for the treatment of such diseases, for follicle stimulating hormones/ drugs securing, according to their deposit-like effect, a balanced hormone level which is maintained for prolonged time, and that without regard to the facilitations offered by the reduced frequency of application of such preparations both to the doctor and to the patient.

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In contradistinction to the esterification of oestrogene matters making them staying in the organism, according to their chemical structure, for a more or less prolonged time, and to the utilisation of "physical deposits" in shape of implantations and crystal suspensions, the "Oestrostilben D" effects an etherification of a synthetic oestrogen to a so-called "conversion deposit". This term denotes a medical matter chemical structure of which makes it ineffective at the time of application, and which does not take effect within the organism until upon conversion into a medicament attaining the end the therapy is aiming at, and that by splitting off or other biochemical processes. The forced protracting effect is based on the duration of the conversion process.

Chemical:

"OESTRASTILBEN D" is a 4'4-dimethoxy-1'2-diethylstilben. One ampoulle of 2 ccms contains 12 milligrams of the bio-catalyst dissolved in oleum pedum tauri.

It is believed that the injection of the dimethoxydiethyl-stilben effects a so-called conversion deposit; that means, according to Fiegg (7), that the effect of such deposit is to be released secondarily by a slowly proceeding chemical reaction within the body. According to this such dimethyl ether is biologically inactive. Not earlier than within the organism the oestrogen-effective dioxydiethylstilben is set free by gradual splitting off of the two methyl groups, and, streaming slowly into the blood-ducts, it takes long lasting oestrogeneous effect. The splitting-off process of the methyl groups is extended, according to the doses applied, to a couple of weeks, thus resulting in an extremely small elimination of the dimethyl ether.

Pharmacological:

The testing of the dimethyloxydiethylstilben according to known international units does not permit any comparative utilisation against other simple synthetic oestrogens, due to the characteristic mode of effect of this preparation. Small doses of "OESTRASTILBEN D" are able to release a not very impressive oestrus at a gelded female rat, it is true, but such effect could have been attained also by fractions of such doses of simple follicle stimulating hormones. The deposit

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effect entailing a rutting season lasting for weeks does not appear until a higher - and varying - dosing threshold is exceeded. By this behaviour of the preparation the splitting-off process proceeding in small partial quantities within a prolonged time may be considered proved. Apart from this animal experiments resulted in completely coincident effects when comparing "OESTRASTILBEN D" with other preparations of similar structure.

Local injuries, stimulating effects, or toxic phenomena were not observed when using "OESTRASTILBEN D" for animal experiments. The pharmacological test of the preparation has been executed in the Pharmacological Institute of the University at Leipzig under the direction of Prof.Dr.Heunschild. The production of "OESTRASTILBEN D" is continuously supervised and controlled by the Institute for Experimental Endocrinology of the Humboldt-University at Berlin under the direction of Prof. Dr.Hohlweg.

Informing Hints:

"OESTRASTILBEN D" is applied by intramuscular injections. The effect appears in general after 4 or 5 days; with bad reactivity, however, it may be belated up to about 10 days. As to the duration of effect several authors agree on a time of 6 weeks in average whereat both shorter and longer effects have been observed.

Except the sexual by-effects phenomena of incompatibility have not been recognized in any case of application.

The clinical test of the preparation has been carried out:
in the line of gynaecology by the
Gynaecological Infirmery of the University at Leipzig,
Director: Prof.Dr.Schröder,
Gynaecological Infirmery of the University at Berlin,
Director: Prof.Dr.Kraatz;
in the line of internal medicine by the
II[nd] Medical Infirmery of the University at Halle,
Director: Prof.Dr.Ratschow;
in the line of surgery and urology by the
Surgical Infirmery of the University at Rostock,
Director: Prof.Dr.Káritsky.

Indications and Dosage: 25X1

Menopause as a Syndrome of the Outfall Symptoms

Whereas in former times without any objection oestrogens were frequently applied for treating the outfall symptoms in menopause recently has been pointed out more than once that the climacteric period should be considered as a biological process course of which should be controlled by carefully dosed medications of hormones only in the event of severe pathologic deficiency.

Inject one ampoulle of 12 milligrams "OESTRASTILBEN D", and repeat this medication, according to the gravity of the symptoms, in intervals of not less than 8 days. For younger patients with artificially induced menopause one application of 24 milligrams should be preferred. Higher dosages should be desisted from, due to the existent danger of suspended bleeding.

Upon the application of "OESTRASTILBEN D" characteristic outfall symptoms such as flushes and sweats do not appear any longer, or are lessened to a minimum (2). Also the syndrome of other troubles occurring in this connection is influenced advantageously. Especially impressively the favourable effect of "OESTRASTILBEN D" has turned out after severe genital operations of younger women.

Amenorrhoeas:

According to the histologic finding based on the down-stroke curettage in hormonally conditioned secondary amenorrhoeas 24 to 36 milligrams of the preparation are applied. The repeated down-stroke curettage carried out after 3 weeks will prove in most cases a drastically proliferating mucosa (2). In trifling cases frequently already the sole application of "OESTRASTILBEN D" in intervals of four weeks will result in a normal cycle. In tenacious cases with mostly atrophic functionalis we recommend to repeat the therapy which, if necessary, should be combined with an application of corpus luteum hormon according to the monthly cycle.

Hormonotherapy for Malign Growth:

Beside their use for treatments with palliative objective the sex hormons - and in this connection particularly the female sex hormons - have been successfully applied up to now

only in therapies for cancerous diseases within the sexual regions, and that for the inoperable cancer of the breast, the incurable genital cancer, and the prostatic cancer. According to recent opinions the body-own homosexual hormones (the oestradiol for mammary and genital carcinoma, and the testosteron for prostatic carcinoma) as well as gonadotropic hormones or, furthermore, other biocatalysts not yet known in particular and produced in the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland are deemed to encourage the canceration, too. The hormon therapy in acute cancerous diseases, therefore, is based in principle on a ligation of the secretion of pituitary hormons and, in this way, of the production of sex hormons in the reacting organ by suppression or immobilization of the pituitary gland by means of high doses of sex hormons.

As to the dosage of oestrogens in cancerous therapy recent animal-experimental examinations executed by Hohlweg and Schmauss (3) have resulted in changed points of view showing that, together with reduced hormon doses, the suppression of the pituitary gland is adequately released, and that even with constant dosage a certain habit-forming effect on the pituitary gland is achieved. The examinators therefore recommend to start the therapy with a dosis sufficient for suppressing the pituitary gland, and to increase it, whenever possible, in course of the treatment in order to prevent any deterioration by an increased activity of the pituitary gland resulting from the lessening hormon level.

a) The Prostatic Carcinoma:

Whereas upon general opinion deposit-effective follicle stimulating hormons are considered as the agent of selection for the therapy in prostatic carcinoma the experiences concerning the methodics of dosing are still prejudged in quite different manner. But there is an unanimous demand for a relatively high deposit to be set in the very beginning of the therapy - and that about 6 ccms = 36 milligrams of "OESTRASTILBEN D". The medication of this dosis should be repeated in intervals of 10 days.

Now and then a decreasing responsiveness to a hormon preparation can be observed. In such cases we recommend to continue the treatment with oestraside preparations.

Under the effect of "OESTRASTILBEN D" a soon decrease of

metastatic pains and the inhibition of micturition as well as an amelioration of general condition can be observed. The follicle stimulating hormon therapy must not be stopped in any case.

b) Inoperable Cancer of the Breast:

The treatment of the inoperable cancer of the breast with homosexual hormone preparats, according to Schmuss (5), a valuable enrichment of the hitherto known kinds of therapy. In general a favourable influence effected by follicle stimulating hormons can be expected only in cases of cancers of the breast developed during menopause. According to experiences collected the treatment with follicle stimulating hormons is succeeding the better the older the patients are, resp. the longer time has elapsed since the beginning of menopause.

The palliative treatment of the cancer of the breast with oestrogens should be used only for patients who are not less than 5 years beyond their climacteric period.

Upon clinical experiences the treatment of the inoperable cancer of the breast with oestrogens requires considerably higher doses than that of the prostatic carcinoma. The daily medication should comprise up to 30 milligrams of free oestrogens. As to [illegible] we recommend to apply twice a week 2 capsulles of 40 milligrams in total. Also the treatment of the cancer of the breast with oestrogens must not be interrupted in any case.

Hypertrophy of the Prostate Gland:

Obviously there are not any relations between the hypertrophy of the prostate gland and prostatic carcinoma. Their coincidence is considered still to-day quite incidental and occurring by chance. It is considered ascertained to largest extent that androgenous hormons are acting only in sense of a tonisation of the muscular wall of the bladder not excluding, however, any concerating effect. Oestrogens, on the contrary, are inhibiting the secretory activity of the prostate gland.

Griesmann and Dröbe (6) differenciate the symptoms of hypertrophy of the prostate gland in adenomatous prostatic nodes with predominant male sex-hormone; in such case, therefore, the therapy with oestrogens should be applied. A fibromatous node, on the contrary, results from prevailing female sex-hormons and requires a treatment with testosteron pre-

parations. According to extended histological examinations the adenomatous type of the disease includes 69 % of the examined cases whereas 23,5 % of them represented a mixed type so that the oestrogen therapy was nearly exclusively indicated. Tschot (7), however, reports on better successes achieved with testosteron preparations at patients in the nineties of age. The amelioration or healing is assessed on base of the dysuria, nocturia, and residual urine.

Also the adenom of the bladder-neck has been favourably influenced by oestrogens.

According to present experiences the hypertrophy of the prostate gland required higher initial dosages than the prostatic carcinoma. We recommend to set an initial deposit of 60 milligrams, i.e. 5 ampoulles per 2 ccms with 12 milligrams of Oestrastilben D each, and to apply once a week 12 milligrams for a period of 8 weeks. During the treatment regular determinations of serum phosphatases should be made. If in tenacious cases the finished treatment results in a negative finding we advise to stop the treatment with this therapy.

Disturbed Passage of Blood:

The properties of the follicle stimulating hormon encouraging the passage of blood are making the "OESTRASTILBEN D" suitable also to most extended applications for organic and functional disturbances of passage of the blood as well as for circulatory and metabolic disturbances caused by the climacteric process.

As to the dosage we recommend the injection of firstly 1 ampoulle of 12 milligrams of "OESTRASTILBEN D". According to the effect on the disease repeated medications of equal doses in intervals of about 10 days are indicated.

To women of generative age, if possible, only one injection of 12 milligrams should be applied within one cycle, and that on the fourth day after the beginning of the menstruation.

Sexual phenomena (reaction of mammary glands and disturbances of generative capacity) appearing at male patients under the effect of "OESTRASTILBEN D" are improved again within a short time after the therapy has been finished.

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Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer:

Inspite of the recent but nevertheless still uncertain methods of ulcer therapy the simultaneous application of follicle stimulating hormons together with usual dietetical precautions and practices are highly esteemed now as before. Whereas the achievement of objective healing successes is still discussed the palliative value of the application of follicle stimulating hormons is hardly contested. According to present experiences the application of deposit-effective oestrogens represents without any doubt an improvement of the hitherto known therapeutical possibilities.

Dosage:

Start with 2 times 2 ccms of "OESTRASTILBEN D" within the first week with subsequently decreasing doses.

Packings for Sale:

Original packing: 2 ampoulles of 2 ccms with 12 milligrams of biocatalyst each.

Clinical packing: 12 ampoulles of 2 ccms with 12 milligrams of biocatalyst each.

Literature:

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FRD 15/11743

Annex 15

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V i t a m i n K "P h a r m a"

(2-methyl-1°4-naphthochinon-sodium bisulphite)

Phn
J

VEB PHARMAZEUTISCHE WERKE JOHANNISTHAL

BERLIN-JOHANNISTHAL - AM FLUGPLATZ 6

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VITAMIN K "PHARMA"

(2-methyl-1·4-naphthochinon-sodium bisulphite)

In 1930 there was observed by Dam and his assistants that new-born chicken, when provided with fodder free from lipoid, suffered from cutaneous and mucosal haemorrhages, and it was found that such haemorrhages were caused by the lack of a vitamin occurring in green vegetable parts and unknown up to that time. This vitamin was called "anti-haemorrhagic vitamin" or "vitamin K". Later on Karrer and Doisy managed to educe the vitamin K_1 in pure condition and to determine it, upon further experiments, as a derivate of 1·4-naphthochinon.

To-day two natural K-vitamines are distinguished:

K_1 is of vegetable origine
(contained in spinach, cabbage, lucerne, tomato, Alfalfa-hay),

K_2 is of animal origine
(isolated from rotting fish-flour).

Both are fat-soluble and resorbable only in presence of gallic acids. Whereas the vitamin K_2 has only an efficiency of about 60 % of that of vitamin K_1 a simple derivate of the 1·4-naphthochinon, i.e. the

2-methyl-1·4-naphthochinon

in respect to its therapeutical effect essentially surpasses the vitamin K_1.

Properties:

The 2-methyl-1·4-naphthochinon-sodium bisulphite =
VITAMI K "PHARMA"

produced in our works is an especially high-valued therapeutical product of water-soluble condition which, in contradistinction to natural vitamines K_1 and K_2, is resorbed by the intestine even in absence of bile, and does not entail any intoxication even in the event of considerable overdosing.

Whereas the therapy was interested up to now substantially in the antihaemorrhagic effect of the vitamin K nowadays also two recently discovered and still nearly unknown properties of the vitamin K are gaining considerable importence, and that its antibacterial and anticarious efficiency.

Effect:

In case of lack of vitamin K the clotting power of the

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blood is prolonged with the lessening level of prothrombin. The clotting process may be outlined as follows:

1. Activation of the ferment prothrombin by vitamin K which is necessary for the formation of prothrombin.
2. Conversion of the activated prothrombin, in presence of Calcium and the ferment thrombokinase, into thrombin.
3. Formation of fibrin, under the effect of thrombin, from the colloidally dissolved albuminous body present in the plasma.

The lack of vitamin K may be caused

1. by disturbed formation of prothrombin, due to damages the liver-cells are afflicted with,
2. by physiological hypoprothrombinaemia of new-born babies during their first week of age, due to a still insufficient function of the liver resulting from a probably present impermeability of the placenta for vitamin K as well as from the absent bacterial flora of the intestine which is the main source of vitamin K,
3. by restricted resorption of fats and, in this way, also of the fat-soluble vitamin K, due to blocked bile-ducts as resulting e.g. from gallstones and tumours.

As to the anticarious and antibacterial properties

L.J. Fosdick and other authors found in course of their work:

1. In saliva and the mouth respectively sugar is easily converted into acid products decalcifying the teeth and favouring the occurrence of caries.
2. Vitamin K, according to Fosdick a ferment suppressing matter, prevents the saliva to decompose sugar into acid products, thus avoiding their injurious effect on the teeth and taking care of a prophylactic anticarious efficiency.

   The caries, moreover, can be influenced by vitamin K from the bacterial part, too.
3. Vitamin K inhibits in and even outside the mouth the formation of certain bacteria and fungi.

Indications:

In case of lack of vitamin K the indications result from the given causes whereat Casthkens's examinations of new-born babies in respect to the morbus haemorrhagicus neonatorum and physiologic jaundice of the newborn child are of special

of the liver is substantially strengthened if a vitamin K 25X1 refractory reduction of the level of prothrombin is found. In the event of the vitamin K refractory hypoprothrombinaemia lessening below 30 % the suspicion of an acute dystrophy of the liver, at further reduction that of a coma hepaticum would be given.

The following procedure should be adhered to: discharge of 5, resp. 10 ccm oxalic blood in the morning in jejune condition (i.e. 1 ccm of 1.34 % sodium oxalate and 9 ccm of blood), quantitative determination of the prothrombin according to Quick. Subsequently to the discharge of blood intramuscular injection of 30 mgs of vitamin K, after 24 hours repeated determination of the level of prothrombin.

Dosage:

The therapeutical dosage ranges normally between 10 and 20 milligrams per day, and that for 1 to 3 days once or twice a day one ampoulle injected intramuscularly, intravenously or subcutaneously, or for 8 days thrice a day 1 to 2 sugared pills or evtl. combined parenteral and oral application. In acute cases the dosage may be increased up to 50 to 100 milligrams (to be applied by slow, intravenous injections) since light injuries of animals have not been observed unless upon doses which are never applied in clinical practice (e.g. 10 milligrams per kilogram body-weight resulting in light vomiting of dogs).

Packings for Sale:

Boxes of 5 ampoulles of 1 ml each = 10 milligrams
Boxes of 25 ampoulles of 1 ml = 10 milligrams each
Boxes of 5 ampoulles of 2 ml each = 100 milligrams
Tubes of 20 sugared pills of 10 milligrams each
Glass of 250 sugared pills of 10 milligrams each.

Literature:

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7. Goethgens, "Das Vitamin K in der Physiologie und Pathologie der Frau und der Neugeborenen", Georg Thieme Verlag, Leipzig, (1946)

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13. Cvilichovskaja, E.I.Suvalova, T.E.Chelabusarj, A.M. Timofejewa, Klin.Medizin 4-5/XXIV, 59-65 (1946)

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18. "Die Vitamine" (Schweiz) No.3 (1952): "Zwei noch wenig bekannte Eigenschaften des Vitamins K"

19. F. Uhse: Das Vitamin K in der Behandlung des Keuchhustens. Neue Erkenntnisse der Vitamin K - Wirkungen. Das Deutsche Gesundheitswesen No.37 (1954)

Export Informations may be obtained from:

Deutscher Innen- und Aussenhandel Chemie,
Berlin C 2, Schicklerstraße 5-7

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Olypon AFE

as auxiliary colouring matter for sulphur dyeing (Textiles)

25X1

Introduction

The sulphur dyes being mostly insoluble in water are for dyeing purposes made soluble by reducing them. The reduction of the dye stuff is carried out by means of sulphuret of sodium which simultaneously serves as a solvent for the reduced dye stuff. The required quantity of soda increases the alkalinity in order to prevent any decomposition of the sulphuret of sodium. The application of the dissolved dye stuff to the fibre is improved by the addition of Glauber's salt. The required quantities of sulphuret of sodium, soda, and Glauber's salt should be taken from the instructions issued by the dye factories.

Dissolution of the Sulphur Dye:

The dye stuff is made doughy in hot water by adding the appropriate quantity of sulphuret of sodium, and subsequently boiled up. For improving the doughing and dissolving of the dye stuff Olypon AFE (see fig.2) is added.
For one litre normally 0.5 to 1 gram of Lamepon AFE are used.

Properties of the Olypon AFE (D.R.P.....)

Olypon AFE is sold in shape of a brown, water-soluble oil. In chemical respect it is a condensate of fatty acid. Owing to its excellent qualities it is one of the best textile auxiliaries of modern times. Beside its extraordinary resistivity against hardeners it owns a good capability of cleaning, soaking, disperging, and foaming, and it is suitable to any neutral, alkaline, and acid colour dyes. Lamepon AFE may be mixed up with water in any ratio, and it is perfectly fast to boiling, even when boiled under pressure.

10 ccm NaOH 26° Bé in 1 ltr H_2O 15° DH	10 ccm NaOH 26° Bé 2 gs of Olypon AFE in 1 ltr. H_2O 15 DH
Precipitation	**no Precipitation**

Figure No.1

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Olypon AFE is mainly used for sulphur and naphtol dyeing.

On request special instructions are placed at your disposal, or the procedure is demonstrated by our technicians. Normally out of the required dose of Olypon AFE one half is taken for improving the dissolution of the dye stuff whereas the other half is added to the dye bath prior to the insertion of other additions. This is important particularly where hard industrial water is used. Upon addition of Olypon AFE, no precipitations will occur in hard water (see fig.1).

Filter Test

20 ccm Immedial dark blue dye RL plv. (1:100), resp. with
25 ccm sulphuret of sodium (1:10) 10 ccm Olypon AFE (1:10)
100 ccm boiling H_2O 15° DH
820 ccm boiling H_2O 15° DH
10 ccm Olypon AFE (1:10)
25 ccm sulphuret of sodium (1:10)

Figure No.2

without Olypon AFE with Olypon AFE

In order to prevent any bronzing we recommend to treat the sulphur-dyed material with 0.5 to 1 g sulphuret of sodium) per 1 g Olypon AFE) ltr. for 10 minutes at 50° C, and subsequently to scavenge and oxidize it carefully.

Olypon AFE for Naphtol Dyeing

General:

The naphtol AS dyes are insoluble azo dye stuffs. The dyeing procedure includes two operations, and that:

a) grounding
b) developing.

The naphtol is dissolved with soda lye to naphtolate which is used for grounding the fibre material. After grounding the surplus of the naphtolate solution must be removed from the fibres. Subsequently the dye stuff is evolved in a solution of diazonium salt, and that according to the following scheme:

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The Dissolution

The naphtols can be dissolved according to two procedures, and that:

1) by hot dissolution, and
2) by cold dissolution.

As to 1): The naphtol is well doughed with Olypon AFE, then the corresponding dose of soda lye of 38°Bé is added, and subsequently hot water is added in exact adherence to the prescription. When doing so take care of obtaining a clear solution. Otherwise we recommend to boil up shortly the solution. According to the prescriptions now the required quantities of cold water are added as well as 33 per cent formaldehyde, and then the required volume is filled up.

As to 2): The naphtol is dissolved according to prescription paying attention only to the Olypon AFE being added to the grounding bath. 1 to 2 grams of Olypon AFE per litre will suffice.

Filter Test

10 gs naphtol AS
– Olypon AFE
15 ccm NaOH 38°Bé
150 ccm H_2O hot
150 ccm H_2O cold
10 ccm formaline
1000 ccm to be filled up

Developed with:

50 ccm Echtrot-salt FR (1:100)

2 gs naphtol AS
3 gs Olypon AFE
15 ccm NaOH 26°Bé
150 ccm H_2O hot
150 ccm H_2O cold
10 ccm formaline
1000 ccm to be filled up

Developed with:

50 ccm Echtrot-salt FR (1:100)

Figure No.3

without Olypon AFE

with Olypon AFE

General:

It is of special importance for naphtol dyeing to keep the baths of the dissolved naphtol in solution as long as possible, and that both in diluted and in concentrated brine (see fig.4).

It is very important, furthermore, to add to the grounding bath a first-class soaking agent so as to attain a good grounding effect.

SECRET

Both requirements for naphtol dyeing are complied with by

O l y p o n AFE.

Olypon AFE is a high-valued protective colloide of high working effect. Even in hard water the naphtol solutions remain clear. Attention should be paid only to the Olypon AFE (1 g/ltr.) being added to the grounding bath before any other additions are added.

10 gs naphtol AS	10 gs naphtol AS
21 ccm NaOH 26° Bé	10 ccm Olypon AFE (30:70)
150 ccm hot H_2O	21 ccm NaOH 26° Bé
150 ccm cold H_2O	150 ccm hot H_2O
10 ccm formaline	150 ccm cold H_2O
	10 ccm formaline
filled up to:	filled up to:
1000 ccm H_2O 15° DH	1000 ccm H_2O 15° DH
	+ 1 ccm Olypon AFE (30:70)
	1 ccm NaOH 26° Bé
after short time	the naphtolate solution
p r e c i p i t a t i o n	remains clear.

Figure No.4

Indanthrene Dyeing

As everybody knows indanthrene dye stuffs cannot be dyed unless at 60°C. Practical experiences have shown difficulties in the dyeing of perlon materials with indanthrene dye stuffs: for obtaining a certain shade it is necessary to increase the temperature up to 90°C.

It is not unknown that the bath tends to break down at higher temperatures. For maintaining the bath considerable quantities of hydrosulfite are required. Upon addition of Olypon AFE the bath remains unchanged in spite of the increased temperature, and that without addition of larger quantities of hydrosulfite. In other words: by the addition of Olypon AFE we are in a position to dye also indanthrenes at 90°C without extra consumption of hydrosulfite.

Without prejudice!

VEB Chemische Fabrik Grünau
Berlin-Grünau
Regattastrasse 35
Tel. 644061

[redacted] [redacted] D

Composition of the Preparations Listed in the Veterinary Drug Catalogue 1956 25X1

Arsenic Cures for Horses

	20 %	30 %	50 %
Arsenious acid	20 %	30 %	50 %
Filling agent to 100 %			

Ointment B T 2

Ointment base	85.0 %
Benzoic acid	
Turpentine-oil	
Glycerine	
Oxide of zinc	

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Powder for Glanders

Gentian-root
Fennel-seed
Juniper-berries
Fenugreek seed
Glauber's salts
Chloride of soda
Stibium sulphuratum nigrum

The composition is made according to special prescription.

Ointment for Inflammatory Swellings

Ointment base	80.0 %
Gray quicksilver salve	
Camphor	
Cade-oil	

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

[redacted]

25X1

Embocation

Emulsion base 88.0 %
Camphor
Turpentine-oil
Oil of mustard
Solution of ammonia

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Udder Ointment E

Ointment base 78.0 %
Aluminium acetate
Turpentine-oil

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Falkitol-pills for Horned Cattle and Sheep

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription, and that on base of hexa-ethyl-chloride.

Tetter Ointment

Ointment base 97.0 %
Solution of formaldehyde

Lubricant

Celline
Sterilizer

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

Hippascan

Arsenious acid
Carbonate of potash
Sterilizer
Solvent

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

25X1

Cod-liver Ointment

Ointment base 80.0 %
Cod-liver-oil

Cod-liver Zincointment

Ointment base 63.0 %
Cod-liver-oil
Oxide of zinc
Sterilizer

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Milking-grease

Vaseline
Glycerine
Sterilizer

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

Ear-oil for Small Cattle

Hexantriol
Balsam Peru

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

Panaritan

Sulphate of zinc
Sulphate of copper
Alum
Tannic acid
Coal-preparations for absorption

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

Suagcan

Arsenious acid
Carbonate of potash
Sterillizer
Solvent 85.0 %

25X1

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Sulphonamide Dusting Powder 10 %, 20 %, 50 %

Powder base 90.0 %
p-aminophenylsulphonamide

Tannoform Dusting Powder

Powder base 80.0 %
Tannoform

Tannosal

Powder base 66.0 %
Oak-bark
Tannic acid
Salicylic acid
Tannalbine

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Tinct. Stomachica Amara

Tincture of worm-wood
Tincture of gentian
Tincture of acorus

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

Camphor Ointment 10 %, 20 %

Ointment base 90.0 %
Camphor

Emulsion "PL"

Emulsion base	85.0 %
Glycerine	
Perugene	

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

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3 % Pyoctanine Solution

Pyoctanine 3 %	
Solvent	

Rivanol Ointment for the Eyes with Pantocain

Eye-ointment base	99.5 %
Rivanol	
Pantocain	

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Rivanol Dusting Powder

Powder base	95.0 %
Rivanol	

Rumivet Simple

Tincture of worm-wood
Tincture of hellebore
Tincture of acorus
Hydrochloric acid

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

Rumivet Forte

Chlorate of barium
Tincture of hellebore
Hydrochloric acid

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

25X1

Suagcan

Arsenious acid	
Carbonate of potash	
Sterilizer	
Solvent	95.0 %

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Sulphonamide Dusting Powder 10 %, 20 %, 50 %

Powder base	90.0 %
p-aminophenylsulphonamide	

Tannoform Dusting Powder

Powder base	80.0 %
Tannoform	

Tannosal

Powder base	66.0 %
Oak-bark	
Tannic acid	
Salicylic acid	
Tannalbine	

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

Tinct. Stomachica Amara

Tincture of worm-wood	
Tincture of gentian	
Tincture of acorus	

The components are dosed according to special prescription.

Camphor Ointment 10 %, 20 %

Ointment base	90.0 %
Camphor	

Camphor Ointment and Ichthyol Ointment 1 : 1

Ointment base	90.0 %
Ichthyols	
Camphors	

Ichthyol Ointment 10 %, 20 %, 50 %

Ointment base	90.0 %
Ichthyols	

Ointment of Salicylic Soap with Camphor and Iodine

Ointment base	50.0 %
Salicylic acid	
Methylium salicylicum	
Camphor	
Iodine	

The biocatalysts are composed according to special prescription.

VEB (K) Chemische Fabrik Falkensee,
Falkensee bei Berlin, Dallgower Straße 16-22
(Betriebsnummer: 04/1402)

Umschlag I

CFF - VEB (K) Chemische Fabrik Falkensee
Falkensee bei Berlin, Dallgower Str. 16-22 • Phone: Falkensee 3027

Catalogue of Veterinary Drugs

January, 1956

Umschlag II

By this catalogue we beg to give you a summary on our veterinary drugs produced at present time (January 1, 1956). -

The veterinary drugs produced in our works are sold to veterinarians and drugstores only. In special cases, however, and upon veterinary prescription direct supplies to final users are possible.

- 1 - (- Siehe Umschlagseite I ! -)

- 2 -

Designation	Indication	Packing
Arsenic Cures for Horses		35 packed powder doses of 1 g each, for one treatment of 5 weeks
B.T.Z.-Ointment A	For the treatment of wounds as well as itching and antiphlogistic skin-diseases, eczemata and other cutaneous damages	Porcelain box of 100 grams
Powder for Horse	For diseases of the larger air-passages as well as for strangles	Packing of 250 gs
Ointment for Inflammatory Swellings	Resolvent	Box of 100 grams
Embrocation A	Antiphlogistic, anti-neuralgic for absorbing messages irritating the skin in case of rheumatic diseases of any kind, arthritis, phlegmons, etc.	Glass bottles of 200 ml each

- 2 -

Designation	Indication	Packing
Udder Ointment E	For phlegmons and parenchymatous inflammations of the udder, for epithelial diseases as well as inflammatory eczemata	Porcelain bottle of 100 grams
Falkitol-pills A	For combating against the fluke-worm disease of horned cattle and sheep	for horned cattle: (10g) box of 40 pcs for sheep: (8 g) box of 14 pcs
Tetter Ointment		Box of 100 grams
Lubricant	Non-greasing arm lubricant, disinfecting, washable. For rectal and vaginal obstetrics, suitable to being used as substitute of amniotic liquor	Bottle of 1000 ml, balloon of 25 kgs
Hippascan A Rp	Reliable worm lubricant for ascarides of horses and foals, also acting against strongylides	Bottles of 200 ml each
- 4 - Cod-liver Ointment A	As vulnerary and curing ointment especially indicated for bad-healing ulcers, fistulae and burns as well as for the treatment of eczemata	Porcelain box of 100 grams
Cod-liver Zinc-ointment A	For erosions, wounds, penaritis, and as lubricant and protective ointment for obstetrics and for rectal examinations	Porcelain box of 100 grams
Milking-grease	For softening and disinfecting the milker's hands and the teats	Boxes of 500 and 1000 grams

Designation	Indication	Packing
Ear-oil for Small Cattle	For otitis externa ceruminosa, especially otitis externa parasitaria of dogs, cats, and rabbits	Bottles of 30 ml each
Panaritan A Rp	Desiccative, leniently cauterizing dusting powder for panaritia, wart malanders, malanders, laming due to mustiness as well as for after-treatment of cancer of the hooves	Parcel of 100 gs
PL-emulsion A	For promoting the granulation and epithilization process, for use as hair-restorer in alopecia as well as for heavily iching skin-diseases, particularly with small cattle practice	Bottle of 100 ml
Pix Liquida	Antiseptic	Balloon box of 1 kg
2 % Pyoctanin Solution	Sterilizing agent for chafed wounds	Bottle of 100 ml
Rivanol Dusting Powder	Antiseptic powder	Dusting box of 50 grams
Rumivet A Rp	For acute and chronic gastric and intestinal catarrhs, stimulating contraction and peristalsis, promoting ruminating	Glass bottle of 100 millilitres
Rivanol Ointment for the Eyes with Pantocain A Rp	Alleviating and anti-itching ointment for the eyes in conjunctivitis, keratitis, blepharitis	Porcelain box of 10 grams

25X1

Designation	Indication	Packing
Rumivet Forte A Rp	Strong Rumination promoting agent similar to Rumivet	Bottle of 100 ml
Suascan A Rp	Vermicide for pigs and young pigs affected by ascarides, also used for resolving arsenic cures for swines, sheep, and she-goats	Bottle of 100 ml
Sulphonamide Dusting Powder 10, 20, and 50 % A Rp	For poisoned wounds, malign oedema, gas-gangrene, burns, frost-bites, otitis, cancer of hooves, etc.	Dusting box of 100 grams
Tannoform Dusting Powder A	For wounds of most different kind as well as drying antiseptic for wet malanders	Dusting box of 100 grams
Tannosal A	Astringent medicine and intestinal disinfective especially for diarrhoea, dysentery of calves, tympeny	O.P. 100 grams
Tinct. Stomachica Amora A	For anorexia of beasts of any kind, also as roborantien tonic in debility, dyspepsia, etc.	Bottle of 100 ml
Camphor Ointment 10 and 20 % A	For provoking local hyperaemia in case of phlegmons, inflammations of udder and lymphatic glands, suppurative tendoveginitis, bad-granulating wounds, ulcers, and fistulae	Box of 100 grams

- 7 -

- 7 - (Forts.)

Designation	Indication	Packing
Ungt.Camph. et Ungt. Ichthyoli 1:1 A	Antiseptic for wounds and hurts	Porcelain bottle of 100 grams
Ungt. Ichthyolii 10, 20, and 50 % A	Antiseptic agent for wounds and hurts	Porcelain bottle of 100 grams
Ungt. Sapo Salic. cum Camph. et Iod. A	Laming, Rheuma	Porcelain bottle of 100 grams
White Oil Pharm.		Bottles of 1 kg, and large parcels

- 8 -

CONDITIONS FOR SALE AND DELIVERY

O f f e r s :
Our offers are not obligatory. Mutual, contracted obligations are not binding unless upon our confirmation of order in writing.

D e l i v e r y :
The buyer bears any risk of transportation, even in the event of agreed free delivery. In case of force majeure we are entitled to postpone the delivery for the time of such condition or to withdraw from the contract in total or partially. Claims are considered only when notified within 8 days following the receipt of the goods.

L e n t P a c k i n g s :
The lent packings should be carefully treated and returned, in accordance to Official Gazette No.125 dated 28/11/1953,
a) from large industrial works within 45 days,
b) from any other enterprise within 30 days.

P r o p e r t y R e s e r v e d :
Supplied goods incl. packing remain in our property until complete payment is effected.

P a y m e n t :
Terms of payment in accordance to the 6th ordonnance to the Enactment Concerning the Financial Economy of People's-own Enterprises. The invoiced amount should be paid not later than 15 days from the date of the invoice, and without any reduction. In the event of delayed payment, the buyer has to pay for interests on account of deferred payment which amount to 8 %

25X1

- 8 - (Forts.)

p.a. of the invoiced sum.

S e t t l i n g P l a c e a n d C o m p e t e n c e o f C o u r t :

The settling place is our factory store in Falkensee.

The competent court is that which is competent for Neuen.

VEB (K) CHEMISCHE FABRIK FALKENSEE

Umschlag III

Out of our manufacturing program we recommend to use the highly effective fine-disinfectant

B A C T O S E P T

Z

CONTAINING THE BIOCATALYST Z 2

bactericide fungicide

CPP

25X1

25X1